Table 1. Number, incidence rate [1], median days away from work [2] and relative standard errors [3] of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [4] by selected natures with musculoskeletal disorders[5] in selected ownerships for Puerto Rico, 2005

Ownership	Nature of the injury or illness	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
private industry	All Natures	6,170	102.3	32	4.0
private industry	021 Sprains- strains- tears	4,710	78.1	32	4.2
private industry	0972 Back pain- hurt back	950	15.8	26	7.4
private industry	0973 Soreness- pain- hurt- except the back	140	2.4	9	17.8
private industry	1241 Carpal tunnel syndrome	30	0.5	36	36.8
private industry	153 Hernia	190	3.2	49	15.5
private industry	1530 Hernia- unspecified	30	0.5	45	38.0
private industry	1531 Inguinal hernia	80	1.3	81	24.2
private industry	1539 Hernia- n.e.c.	80	1.4	49	23.3
private industry	17 Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	140	2.4	70	17.8
private industry	173 Rheumatism- except the back	140	2.4	70	17.8
private industry	1733 Tendonitis	80	1.4	70	23.3
private industry	1734 Tenosynovitis	20	0.3	54	53.6
private industry	1736 Myositis	40	0.6	142	35.6
state government	All Natures	2,250	175.2	38	9.1
state government	021 Sprains- strains- tears	1,860	144.7	38	9.4
state government	0972 Back pain- hurt back	190	14.7	45	20.7
state government	0973 Soreness- pain- hurt- except the back	70	5.1	5	33.8
state government	153 Hernia	50	3.8	96	39.1
state government	17 Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	70	5.7	117	32.1
state government	173 Rheumatism- except the back	70	5.7	117	32.1
state government	1736 Myositis	30	2.5	13	47.7

See footnotes at end of table

Table 1. Number, incidence rate [1], median days away from work [2] and relative standard errors [3] of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [4] by selected natures with musculoskeletal disorders[5] in selected ownerships for Puerto Rico, 2005 -- Continued

Ownership	Nature of the injury or illness	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
local government	All Natures	1,050	187.4	32	37.0
local government	021 Sprains- strains- tears	1,010	181.4	32	37.0

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

[3] Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

[4] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[5] Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2006